IT TOOK TWELVE INNINGS.

But the Detroits Finally Won the Most Hotly Contested Game of the Season.

Great Pitching by Healy-Pittsburg, Washington, and Boston Also Defeated-Preparation for the Fourth of July Games.

One of the finest games of base-ball ever played in this city was that yesterday afternoon between the Indianapolis and Detroit clubs. It required twelve innings to show the superiority of the League champions, and the home club was treated to a goose egg for nine innings in succession. Healy pitched one of the finest games ever witnessed, but the home club, with its usual ill-luck, or inability to accept a profered opportunity, threw away the game in the field. Had Healy been properly supported the hard-hitting Detroits would have secured but one hit and would have been shut out. Too much can not be said of Healy's work. He had admirable control of the ball, and, notwithstanding Lynch was quite severe on him at times, he had the visitors fairly at his mercy. It seems hard, indeed, that the Indianapolis team could not win a game in which its pitcher did such great work, especially as the opposing pitcher was hit with a reasonable degree of freedom. The hard luck which the home team experienced was in batting. In the eleventh inning the players hit the ball hard enough to make two or three runs, but the phenomenal fielding of the visitors prevented them from making even one. The game was exciting to those who take an interest in the sport, but not more than a thousand people were present. During the earlier portion of the contest, when everything seemed to be going all right for the home team, the spectators were quite jubilant, and would, at the end of each inning, rise to their feet and shout, "What's the matter with Healy!" "Why, he's all right." When Mc-Geachy dropped Brouthers's sky fly in the sixth and let in the Detroits' first run, the enthusiasm was somewhat dampened. In the next inning. Denny, who had already done so much to win the game, made two bad errors and lost it, as the misplays were followed by a base hit from Bennett's trusty bat. After that it was an even fight, but the Detroits had the luck and added to it perfect playing, thereby pulling out a game that they had apparently lost. The home team opened upon Conway in a

lively manner. Seery sent a nice drive past short, but it bounded up nicely, and Rowe got it, throwing the runner out at first. Then Denny got on to one of Conway's out-curves and bat-ted it over the left field fence for a home-run, making a very auspicious opening. Hines and Glasscock followed with singles, the former reaching third on Glasscock's drive. When Glasscock ran down to second Bennett threw low, but Hines was too slow in taking advantage of the misplay and Richardson recovered the ball in time to throw him out at the plate, although it required a perfect throw to do it. Then Glasscock, for whom it proved to be a great day in every department of the game, stole third, but Conway's drop ball proved too much for Bassett, who struck out. In the third inning the home players made two more runs-the last they succeeded in getting in the twelve innings. After Healy had struck out Seery obtained a base on balls: Denny forced him out at second, and Hines followed up with his second safe drive—a liner to left. There were two outs, but Glasscock was equal to the occasion and his long two-bagger down the right foul line sent both men in. Esterbrook, in his anxiety to get Hines across the plate, left the coaching box at third, and Glasscock ran on past second and was put out. After that the home team did little with Conway until he began to tire out along about the tenth inning. Denny led off with a hit in the sixth, but after Hines had flied out he lost at second on Bennett's unerring

In the meantime Healy was having pretty much his own way with the champion hitters; for four innings they did not reach first. In the fifth, however, Rowe, the first batter, sent a grounder to Esterbrook. Healy covered first, and had Esterbrook thrown the ball the runner would have been retired, but he tried to beat him out and failed. All three of the succeeding batters were thrown out by Bassett, two of the stops being very fine. In the sixth, Bennett, after he had made two ineffectual efforts to hit the bail, made the first base bit of the game, a nice liner to center. Conway flew out to second and Richardson to short; Brouthers lifted an extremely high fly to right, and the spectators felt relieved as they saw McGeachy running for it, but the latter had to face the sun, and the catch would have been very difficult on account of the beight of the ball. McGeachy misjudged it, and Bennett scored the first run, but Brouthers was left by Thompson's sharp grounder to the ever-ready Bassett.

The next inning was the supposedly fatal seventh. The first two batters were retired without difficulty, but when Twitchell drove a bounder over toward Glasscock Denny ran in front of him and tried to get the ball, but only turned its course out in the field. Hanlon then followed with a low grounder down toward third; Denny got the ball all right but he hesitated a moment before throwing it, turning first to see if he could not get the runner at second. When he did throw at Esterbrook he threw wild and the runners landed safely on third and second. A base bit was all that was needed to tie the score, and that was just what Charley Bennett furnished as be sent one of Healy's slow balls between short and third and two men came in. It was the second hit of the side, Bennett having secured both. Conway made a hit in the same inning, but from that on they did almost nothing with Healy. In the eleventh, Rowe got in a two-bagger over the out corner of first base, but there were two outs at the time and he got

In the ninth inning Glasscock got in a hit after two octs, but was struck by a batted ball from Bassett. In the tenth McGeachy and Healy got in bits, and it was pretty evident that Conway was tiring. In the eleventh the fusilisde began. but it availed nothing. Denny opened with a sharp liner to center, which would have been a base hit ninety-nine times out of a hundred, but Richardson made a running side scoop of the ball and came up with it in his hand. Then Hines sent a hard drive at the same player. He could only put his hands out and block the ball. but he did that and then threw the runner out at first. Glasscock was more fortunate, and got in a safe hit to center; a moment later be made a daring and successful steal of second. It depended on Bassett to win the game, and as usual he proved the right man in a tight place. The ball sailed far over Hanlon's head, being the longest hit of the game, possibly, excepting Denny's home run. Hanlon was seen to turn and run like deer after the ball. but no one thought of him getting it. Just before reaching the fence, however, he sprang in the air and caught it; was a wonderful play, and the spectators could not be blamed for holding back their applause. It was the Detroits' game after that. In the twelfth inning Twitchell opened with a lucky fly back of second; Hines ran up and tried to reach it, but instead it got by and the runner made second base. Hanton hit to Healy, and Twitchell was caught between second and third and run down, but Hanlon reached second. Then Bennett gave Daily a foul tip and the crowd cheered, for the weakest batter in the team followed, and there were already two outs; but Conway did just what no one expected him to do-drove a safe liner to right center, and the game was Detroit's. Score:

INDIANAPOLIS. DETROIT. 0 Reh'r's'n,20 0 4 6 1 Br'th'ers, 1 0 0 18 2 lines, m . 1 0 Th'mps'n,r 0 0 1 1 0 Rowe, s.... 0 1 0 6 O Ganzel, 3.. 0 0 1 3 0 Est'rb'k, 1 0 0 18 1 1 Twitch'll, 11 M'Ge'hy, r 0 1 2 0 1 Hanlon, m 2 0 Bennett, c. 1 2 6 3 0 healy, p... 0 1 1 6 2 Conway, p. 0 2 1 6 2 Totals... 3 11 35 27 6 Totals... 4 6 35 27 Glasscook out for interfering with batted ball.

Winning run made with two out. Score by innings: Indianapolis...1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-3

Detroit 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 1-4 Earned Runs - Ind's iapolis, 3; Detroit, 1. Two-base Hits-G. scock, Rowe, Twitchell. Left on Bases-Indianapolis, 3; Detroit, 3. Stolen Bases-Glasscock (3.) First Base on Balls-Seery, McGeachy, Hanlon,

First Base on Errors-Indianapolis, 0; Detroit, 4. Struck Out-Bassett (2), Healy, McGeachy, Daily, Ganzel, Bennett, Rowe. Time-Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpire-Lynch.

Other League Games. NEW YORK, 6; WASHINGTON, 2.

NEW YORK, July 2-New York bad very little difficulty in defeating the Washington team today. Keefe and Ewing were the battery for New York, and O'Day and Deasley, and later Gilmore, filled the points for the visitors. In the first half of the seventh inning Deasley broke his thumb and retired from the field.

made off him until the seventh inning, when he got slightly rattled. He struck out ten mer. and in the third and fifth innings retired three men in succession. The Giants played well. Very few errors were made on either side.

WASHINGTON.

0 Wilmot, 1.. 0 0 3 Tiernan, r. 0 0 1 Darling, r.. 0 0 0 Myers, 2.. 0 0 0 O'Brien, 1. 0 0 10 0 Ward, s... 0 2 0 Mack, s.... 0 0 0 O Deasley, c. O O 1 Gilmore, p 0 1 0 O'Day, p... 1 0 Keefe, p... 0 1 111 Totals. 6 10 27 20 Totals... 2 2 27 10 3 Score by innings:

New York......0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1-6 Washington......1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0-2 Earned runs—New York, 4; Washington, 1. Two-base hits—Ewing, Ward (2). Three-base hit—Slattery. Home run—Ewing. Stolen bases—Richardson Slattery, Hoy. Double play—Donnelly (alone). First base on balls—Connor (2), O'Rourke, Hoy, Wilmot. First base on errors—New York, 2; Washington, 2. Struck out—By O'Day, 2; by Keefe, 10. Passed ball—Gilmore. Time—2:00. Umpire—Kelly

CHICAGO, 2: PITTSBURG, 0. PITTSBURG, July 2.—The Chicagos shut out the home team again to-day. The game was listless, and the only feature was the fine work of the pitchers. Attendance, 1,500. Score:

CHICAGO. 0 Ryan, m... 1 2 2 1 2 0 Sullivan, 10 1 2 0 Dalr'ple, 1. 0, 1 0 0 Pettit, r... 1 0 2 0 0 Anson, 1.. 0 0 11 0 0 1 Pfeffer, 2.. 0 2 1 2 Colem'n, r. 0 0 Miller, c... 0 0 6 0 0 W'mson, s 0 0 3 Galvin, p. 0 1 0 6 0 Burns, 3. 0 0 1 0 1 Beckley, 1 0 1 8 0 0 Krock, p... 0 0 0 4 0 Cl'v'l'nd, 3 0 1 2 2 2 Daly, c.... 0 0 5 1 0

Totals.. 0 4 23 12 3 Totals... 2 5 27 13 2 Ryan out for running out of line. Score by innings: Pittsburg 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0

Chicago...... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 *---Earned run-Chicago, 1. Stolen bases-Kuehne, Dalrymple, Coleman. Double play-Pfeffer and Anson. First base on balls-Coleman and Williamson. First base on errors-Pittsburg, 1; Chicago, 2. Struck out-By Galvin, 4; by Krock, 3; Time-1:20. Um-PHILADELPHIA, 2; BOSTON, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.-To-day's game was essentially a pitchers' contest, in which Casey got a little the best of Clarkson. No runs were scored by either side until the ninth inning. Then a couple of safe hits, aided by a series of wild throws and fumbles, gave Philadelphia two unearned runs, and on a double and a fumble Boston got one man around. Attendance, 6, 102.

PHILADELPHIA. Wood, 1... 0 0 0 0 Hor'ung l. 0 1 3 0 0 Andre's, m 0 0 1 0 0 J'h'st'n, m. 0 1 Fogarty, r. 0 0 1 1 0 Nash, 3...1 1 0 0 Wise, s.... 0 0 Del'h'ty, 2. 0 1 1 4 1 Kl'ms'n, 2. 0 0 2 3 2 Irwin, s.... 1 1 2 2 2 Morrill, 1. 0 0 7 1 2 Clements, e 0 1 11 2 0 Kelly, r.... 0 1 3 0 0 Bastian, 3. 0 0 2 2 0 O'Rou'ke, e 0 0 5 2 0 Casey, p.. 0 2 010 0 Clarkson,p 0 0 111 0 Totals.. 2 72721 3 Totals.. 1 42718 3

Philadelphia..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2-2 Boston..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1-1 Two-base hits—Farrar. Nash. Stolen base—Wise. Double play—Fogarty and Bastian. First base on balls—Fogarty, Farrar, Bastian, Wise, Kelly. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2; Boston, 2. Struck out—By Clarkson, 5; by Casey, 8. Passed balls—O'Rourke, 2. Time—Two hours. Umpire—Daniels.

American Association.

LOUISVILLE, 13; BALTIMORE, 6. Louisville July 2.—The base-ball game today was long and uninteresting. The only feature was Smith's wild pitching for Baltimore. In addition, he was freely hit, and the equivalent of twenty-three bases against him decided the game. Fielding on both sides was about an average. An exhibition game will be played in New Albany to-morrow on the scheduled time for to-day's game. Owing to the change in time the crowd to-day was small. Score:

BALTIMORE. Collins, 1... 4 2 1 0 1 Gr'nw'd, s. 0 1 3 0 1

Mack, 2.... 5 2 1 4 0 Griffin, m. 0 1 1 0 0

Brown'g m 1 2 1 0 0 Peltz, 1..... 1 1 1 0 1

Wolf, s.... 1 3 1 3 2 Purcell, r.. 1 0 1 0 0

Kerins, r.. 0 1 3 0 0 Farrell 2.. 2 1 1 5 1

Werrick, 3. 0 0 1 1 0 Tucker, 1. 0 0 14 0 0

Ch'mb'n, p. 0 0 0 7 0 Shindle, 3. 0 1 3 8 1

Smith, 1... 1 0 11 0 0 Fulmer, c. 1 2 3 1 0

Cross, c.... 1 1 8 0 0 Smith, p... 1 1 0 6 0 Totals...13 11 27 15 3 Totals.. 6 8 27 17 4

Score by innings: Lonisville..........3 3 0 2 0 1 3 0 1-13 Baltimore.......0 1 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 - 6 Karned runs-Louisville, 8, Baltimore, 3. Two-base hits—Browning, Greenwood. Home run—Farrell.
Stolen bases—Collins (2), Mack, Browning, Wolf (2),
Kerins, Peltz. First base on balls—Mack (3), Browning, Wolf, Collins, Kerins. Werrick, S. Smith. Hit
by pitched ball—Collins, Browning, S. Smith. First
base on errors—Louisville, 3; Baltimore, 2. Struck
out—Werrick, Purcell, Shindle, Fulmer, J. Smith.

Interstate League.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal-LAFAYETTE, Ind., July 2.—To-day's Interstate League game resulted:

Lafayette...... 0 0 2 0 3 0 0 1 0-6 Crawfordsville...... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-1 -Lafayette, 4; Crawfordsville, 5. Batteries-Lafay. ette, Hafuer and Ford; Crawfordsville, James and Snyder. Umpire-Sallivan.

Game at Wabash.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WABASH, July 2 .- The new park of the Wabash Base-ball Association was opened to-day by a game with the Marion State League Club.

Base hits-Marion, 7. Two-base hits-Marion, 3. Struck out-Marion, 8; Wabash, 7. Errors-Wabash, 15; Marion, 15. Batteries-Marion, Sullivan and Heimbo; Wabash, Bennett and Shultz.

Base-Ball Notes. There will be no game to-day.

Indianapolis is still a small per cent, behind Pittsburg.

cial meeting at Atlantic City shortly. Washington also wants a reduction in the price of admission from 50 to 25 cents. The negotiations for the new pitcher are not yet quite concluded, but they will be in a day

The League directors will probably hold a spe-

Henry Boyle will pitch to-morrow afternoon against Boston, and either Healy, Shreve or the new man at the morning game. Moffet's arm is

Will White, sometime short-stop of the Louisvilleclub, has been released by Manager Davidson, and is free to sign with any Association

During a practice game at Recreation Park. Pittsburg, vesterday, Captain Dunlap, of the Pittsburg ball team, was struck in the face with a hard hit ball and his right jaw broken. He will be unable to play for several weeks. Those desiring seats at the two games to-morrow should secure tickets to-day in order to avoid the rush at the park. Reserved seats are

on sale at the Big Four ticket office, and other tickets can be secured at either of the cigar stores of C. F. Meyer & Co. The sale is already The splendid playing which the home team has done in the series just closed with Detroit has again put them in high favor with the public, and an immense attendance is anticipated

pitcher, which is to occur shortly, is another announcement that has been well received.

for the two games on the Fourth of July with

the Bostons. The advent of at least one new

Racing at Washington Park. CHICAGO, July 2-The Washington Park races were attended this afternoon by 6,000 spectators, who witnessed some admirable racing, the last race being remarkable for the desperate character of the finishes in each heat. Andy McCarty, who rode the winner, was so exhausted that he fainted at the end of the race, and was only revived with great difficulty. Details of the races are as follows:

First Race-A six-furlong dash for maiden two-year-olds; purse, \$400. Syracuse, Kate Malone and Irish Dan were in the lead at the quar. ter: Irish Dan led past the three-quarters a'ad into the stretch, where Miss Flood ran to he front and won handily by two lengths. Fing idler beat Santa Cruz a head for place. Time, 1:161. Mutuals paid \$7.90-the field. Second Race-Purse, \$450; one mile and a six-

teenth. Much trouble was experienced in getwhen he gave way to the favorite, T. macity, who came right along and won by three lengths from Glenfortune; Annie H. third. Time, 1:51%. Mutuals paid \$14.20.

Third Race—Same distance and under the

same conditions as the second. A beautiful start was had. Wanderoo and Billy Gilmore broke his thumb and retired from the field. | ran out clear and carried on the running to the | change all this for the better. The lad | Keele pitched a splendid game. Not a hit was | three-quarters, where the field cleared. Little | use Dr. Pierce's Faverite Prescription.

Minch was beaten at the furlong, and Mollie McCarthy's Last, Silver Bell and Amelia P. singled themselves out and ran a good race to the wire. Mollie McCarthy's Last won by a short length, and Silver Bell best Amelia P. a head for second place. Time, 1:49%.

Only three starters started for the one mile; \$100 each, with \$1,000 added; Drexel stakes. They were Emperor of Norfolk, Gallifet and Artisti. The betting was \$1 to \$15 against Emperor of Norfolk, \$7 to \$1 against Gallifet. The porses ran the first five furlongs under a pull at a slow pace, Artisti leading the Emperor two lengths, he as far in front of Gallifet. At the three-quarters Murphy gave the Emperor his head and he went by Artisti like a flash and kept his place to the end without being approached. Artisti and Gallifet had a hot fight for the place, but Gallifet gave it up in front of the stand and Artisti finished second, two lengths behind the Emperor. Time, 1:48.

Mutuale paid \$5.80. Fifth Race-Seven furlongs: selling. Clara C. was in front at the start, but Rhody Pringle took up the running and led to the stretch, where Clara C. passed him and won by two lengths; Banjo third. Time, 1:29. Mutuals paid

Sixth Race-Duplicate of the fifth. Jaubet won by two lengths from Birthday; Tudor a fair third. Time, 1:29. Last Race—Six furlong heats. Shotoyer took the lead in the first heat and was never headed; Carnegie was second, and Jennie McFarland third. The second heat was a repetition of the first, with Carnegie second, and Woodcraft third. Time-1:151, 1:151. All others were

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

distanced.

WASHINGTON, July 2, 8 P. M. For Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois-Slightly cooler, preceded by warmer in Tennessee; fair weather; southerly winds.

Local Weather Report. INDIANAPOLIS, July 2. Time. | Bar. | Ther. R. H. Wind. | Weater | Prec-7 A. M... 30.08 68 61 Seast. Clear. 2 P. M... 30.03 84 39 East. Clear. 9 P. M... 30.02 80 50 Seast Clear. East. Clear. Maximum thermometer, 86; minimum thermome-Following is a comparative statement of the condition of temperature and precipitation on July 2, Normal.... Mean.... -0.17Departure from normal..... Total excess or deficiency since July 1 Total excess or deficiency since Jan. 1-463

General Observations.

	WASHINGTON, July					
Station.	Bar.	Thermometer. Exp. Max Min.			Prec	Weath'r
		Exp.	Max	Min		
New York city		68				Far.
Buffalo, N. Y		68				Clear.
Oswego, N. Y Philadelphia, Pa.	30.12	66			::::	Clear. Fair.
Pittsburg, Pa	30.16 30.08	74				
Parkersb'g, W.Va		76	1000			lon .
Washington, D.C.		70		58		(2)
Lynchburg, Va	30.10	70	Bright Street			Clear.
Charlotte, N. C	30.14	74		64		Fair.
Charleston, S. C.		74		72		Fair.
Atlanta, Ga	30.08	76				
	30.04	80	THE RESIDENCE OF	76	1	Clear.
Titusville, Fla Pensacola, Fla	30.06	80				Clear.
Montgomery, Ala		88		74		101
	29.94	84				Clear.
New Orleans, La.		80		74		Clear.
Shreveport, La	29.88	76				Clear.
Fort Smith, Ark.	29.88	86				Clear.
Little Rock, Ark.	29.92	84		2000		Clear.
Galveston, Tex	29.92	81		• • • • •	-	Fair.
Palestine, Tex Abilene, Tex	29.82 29.82	84				Cloudy
Ft. Elliott, Tex	29.70	88				Cloud
San Antonia, Tex		88		68		Clear.
Brownsville, Tex.	29.90	84	90			Clear.
El Paso, Tex	29.76	84		68		Cloudy
Ft. Davis, Tex	29.80	80				Clear.
Chattan oga, Tenn	30.02	80		10000		
Memphis, Tenn	29.94	88		74		
Nashville, Tenn	29.94	88				Clear.
Louisville, Ky Indianapolis, Ind.	30.00	84		All Control		Clear.
Cincinnati, O	30.02	80	200.00			Clear.
Cleveland, O	30.10	72	76	54		-
Toledo, O	30.08	68	78	60		Fair.
Gr'nd Hav'n, Mich		76				Clear.
Marquette, Mich.	29.76	78				
S.Ste. Marie, Mich		62				Clear.
Cairo, Ill	29.96	82		H 1/2/2019		Clear.
Springfield, Ill	29.96	82		68		Clear.
Milwaukee, Wis	29.90	74				Clear.
La Crosse, Wis	28.78	86				Clear.
Duluth, Minn	29.64	74	76	46	.30	Cloud
St. Paul, Minn	29.66	82				Cloud
Moorehead, Minn	29.62	82		*****		
St. Vincent, Minn Keokuk, In	29.48 29.90	68 84				Clear.
Davenport, Ia	20.86	84				Clear.
Dubuque, Ia	29.84	86	1			Clear.
Des Moines, Ia	29.80	84		70		Clear.
St. Louis, Mo	29.94	86	90	74		Clear.
	29.88	82				Clear.
	29.90	84				Clear.
	29.84	86				Clear.
Concordia, Kan	29.78 29.82	88				Fair.
Omaha, Neb North Platte, Neb		84				Fair.
Huron, D. T	29.72	78				Fair.
Bismarck, D. T	29.76	72				Fair.
Ft. Buford, D. T.		68				Fair.
Min'edosa, N.W.T	29.46	58			1.38	Rain.
Ft. Custer, M. T.	29.80	68	70	52	.36	Fair.
Helena, M. T Boise City, I. T Cheyenne, W. T	29.92	64				Fair.
Boise City, I. T	29.86	76				Fair.
Denver Col	29.70 29.62	76 84				Cloud
Denver, Col	20.02	82	84	46		Clear.
Montrose, Col	29.66	70	04	40	****	Olege.

T-Traces of precipitation.

Meteorological Summary for June. Mean barometer, 29.954; highest, 30.23, on the 20th; lowest, 29.64, on the 27th. Mean temperature, 72.9; highest, 96, on the 19th; lowest. 45, on the 3d; greatest daily range of temperature, 31.0; least daily range, 8.5; mean

daily range, 19.8. The mean temperature for this montis in 1871 was 74.4; 1872,73.0; 1873,76.7; 1874, 76.3; 1875,70.8; 1876, 71.9; 1877, 71.5; 1878, 69.6; 1879, 71.4; 1880, 73.3; 1881, 72.8; 1882, 71.6; 1883, 71.5; 1884, 73.2;

1885, 68.8; 1886, 69.2; 1888, 72.9. Total excess or deficiency in temperature during the month, plus. 7; total excess or deficiency in temperature since Jan. 1, -469. Mean daily dew-point, 53.8; mean daily relative humidity. 63.2 per cent. Prevailing direction of wind southwest; total movement, 2,752 miles: extreme velocity and direction 10 miles from south and

Total precipitation, 2.65 inches; number of days on which .01 inch or more of precipitation The total precipitation (in inches and hun dredths) for this month in 1871 was 2.51: 1872

3.28; 1873, 3.70; 1874, 5 25; 1875, 12.20; 1876, 7.54; 1877, 6.21; 1878, 2.25; 18**7**9, 2.94; 1880, 8.48; 1881, 3.92; 1882, 9.35; 1883, 4.59; 1884, 4.11; 1885, 5.74: 1886, 4.93 Total excess or deficiency in precipitation during the month, -2 79; total excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. -3.45. Number of clear

days, 9; fair days, 16; cloudy days, 5. Thunder-storms on the 18th, 21st and 22d C. F. R. WAPPENEANS, Obs. Sig. Corps.

An Independent Democratic Tribute. Lafayette Times.

In this political campaign, the Sunday Times will not be found for or against the Republican candidate for the presidency. The Times is an independent paper,-with opinions, and it will have no o'her than kind words for General Ben-

jamin Harrison. He is the chosen candidate of his party for the highest office in the gift of the people. So far as the Times is concerned, be shall have fair treatment all along the line. The man of the party who ur derrates General Harrison makes a mistake. He may not arouse as much enthus:asm as, the "magnetic man from Maine," but he is a man of unblemished private and public life, against whom nothing that is derogatory can be truthfully said, except that he is a Republican in the strictest sence, which is a good indor sement with his party friends. It is probably true that General Harrison is no stronger than his party in Indiana, but he is no weaker; than his party. The warfare must be waged, on the principles which divide the people. Let us 'be thankful for all this.

Murder and Suicide,

Sincinnati, July 2.—Sunday morning Mrs. FA Cousins, colored, living in Lockland, in this so unty, was awakened by a blow on the head, and found her husband, who was partially paralyzed, attempting to kill her. Their two-yearold child was in the bed, but she was unable to rescue it. She sought help, and when the room as entered both Cousins and the child were found with their throats cut, and with other hideous wounds. Neither can live. Cousins was infuriated because his wife was compelled to send him to the infirmary.

"Had Been Worried Eighteen Years." It should have read "married." but the proofreader observed that it amounted to about the same thing, and so did not draw his blue pencil through the error. Unfortunately there was considerable truth in his observation. Thousands of husbands are certainly worried almost to despair by the til health that afflicts their wives, and often robe life of comfort and happiness. There is but one sale and sure way to change all this for the better. The ladies should

THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

Senate Passes the River and Harbor Bill-Mr. Turple on the President's Message. WASHINGTON, July 2 -After routine business, the bill to define the routes of steam railroads in the District of Columbia was taken up and Mr.

Morrill addressed the Senate on it. At the conclusion of Mr. Morrill's remarks the Senate took up the river and narbor bill, some amendments to which had been reserved on Saturday for separate votes.

The demand for a separate vote on the Hennepin-capal amendment was withdrawn by Mr. Vest, on the suggestion that the question might be left to a conference committee, but subsequently a motion to reconsider was made by Mr.

The amendment offered by Mr. Beck, appropriating \$135,000 for the purchase of the Green and Barren river improvement, Kentucky, was agreed to—yeas, 35; nays, 6.

As to the amendment abolishing the Missouri river commission, Mr. Vest offered to withdraw it at the request of Mr. Paddock, but Mr. Plumb insisted upon a vote being taken, and made an argument against the further continuance of the Mr. Call moved to increase the appropriation for St Johns river, Florida, from \$150,000 to

\$200,000, which was agreed to. Mr. Sherman said he would not insist on his motion to reconsider the vote agreeing to the Hennepin canal amendment, although he was opposed to it.
The bill was then passed. As originally re-

ported from the Senate committee on commerce it appropriated \$21,562,783. As it finally passed the Senate it appropriated \$22,474.783, having been increased by the Senate \$912,000.

A conference report on the Natchez bridge bill was presented and concurred in. On motion of Mr. Hoar, the fishery treaty and Mr. Morgan's resolution thereupon were postponed till Tuesday of next week.

Mr. Turpis then proceeded to address the Senate on the President's tariff message. In the course of his speech he said protection was a good servant but a bad master. Over-protection led to over-production, and to consequent stagnation and decay. It could not be shown that any person or corporation who was engaged in good faith in the business of manufacturing would be injured by the reasonable reduction of duties proposed in the Mills bill, or that any employe would be harmed. The emancipation of labor from the operation of unjust laws, the liberation of agriculture, commerce and manufactures from inequitable and impoverishing restrictions, commercial rights and franchises-it was this that was proposed by the message of the President. The consummation of this would not be retarded or prevented by the action of the Chicago convention. The platform and the nominee of that convention were alike exponents of the views and interests of those privileged castes which had so long, under the loud and false clamor of protecting others, cared only for themselves, who had learned nothing of popular interests except to betray them. The nominee of the Chicago convention was a well-beloved and chosen representative of the rank and lawless growth of incorporated power. He [the candidate] would faithfully betriend, protect and encourage American industries by the highest, most prohibitory and unnecessary restrictions, and by the permitted immigration of the Chinaman. Although he was a man of no small mental capacity, of great mental force, he had that which was not often found with such qualities-a harsh intolerance which treated dissent as idiocy. Deeply touched and tinged with the prejudices of an exclusive class aristocracy, he belonged to that group of reactionary statesmen (traditional paternalists) whom the people had so often rejected and would reject again.

At the conclusion of Mr. Turpie's speech the Senate proceeded to executive business and soon adjourned till Thursday.

Proceedings of the House. WASHINGTON, July 2.—Among the bills introduced and referred was one by Mr. Anderson, of Iowa, providing for the control and regulation of railroads acquired by the United States under judicial foreclosure or forfeiture. This is the bill introduced by Mr. Anderson in April last. It is a very long measure, and Mr. Anderson demanded its reading in full, in order to consume time and prevent as long as possible the offering of a motion for the passage of the Union Pacific funding bill under suspension of the

For an hour and a half the reading clerk was uninterrupted in his monotonous reading of the bill, but at 12:30 the proceedings were diversified by Mr. Bland, of Missouri, with a motion to adjourn, which was, however, declared out of order pending the reading, and again the weary clerk resumed his task. Another interruption occurred shortly after-

ward, when Mr. Belmont, of New York, as a question of privilege, presented the conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, which was agreed to. Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, submitted the conference report on the bill authorizing the Mississippi and Louisiana Bridge and Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Mississippi river at Natchez, Miss., and it was agreed

Mr. Forney, of Alabama, presented the report of the conferees on the legislative appropriation bill, and it was agreed to. The clerk once more resumed the reading of the Anderson bill. Finally the reading was concluded, but Mr. Anderson, of Iowa, was on his feet, and he immediately introduced a bill to establish a municipal code for the District of Columbia-a volume of 321 pages-and called for

Half an hour was then consumed in an ineffeetual effort to break the dead-lock. Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, said that it was perfectly evident that the reading of the bill would consume all the time up to 5 o'clock, when the House would have to adjourn under previous orders. In the interest of the convenience of members and clerks, he moved an adjournment, and at 3:20 the motion prevailed.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

From the Lowlands. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals As we pass from under the intellectual forest

which adorns our capital, we unconsciously turn for the last glimpse of the shadow upon the horizon. Some such view has been taken by the students of DePauw-as the Greencastle Banner lifted the name of John M. Butler, early in the spring, as their choice for Governor of In-

Going south the same altitude is revealed for Hanover College, having two years ago bestowed the honorable degree of LL. D. upon Benjamin Harrison, our President-elect, offered the same distinction this year to John M. Butler; while Wabash enjoys the perencial shade of the loftlest intellect in our city. With Benjamin Harrison as our chief magis-

trate and John M. Butler for Governor, Indiana will lay upon the altar of our country the highest tribute of American civilization, two Christian statesmen. HARRIET NEWELL LODGE.

The Old Issues Over. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Fifty-five years ago it was called the "National Republican party" to show that they considered the Nation above the States. This was principle No. 1: "Resolved, that an adequate protection of American industry is indispensable to the prosperity of the country, and that an abandonment of the policy at this period would be attended with consequences ruinous to the best interests of the Nation." Principle No. 2: 'That the indiscriminate removal of public officers for a mere difference of political opinion is gross abuse of power, and that the doctrine 'to the victors belong the spoils' is detrimental to the interests, corrupting to the morals, and dangerous to the liberties of the country." Principle No. 3: "That the support we render to Wm. Henry Harrison is by no means given to him solely on account of his brilliant and successful services as leader of our armies during the last war, but that in him we view also the man of high intellect, the stern patriot, uncontaminated by the machinery of hackneyed politicians, a man of the school of Washington." If these principles made Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison President in 1840, why won't they make Gen. Benjamin Harrison President in 1888! Please answer. The Republicaus of Parke county are rejoiced to know that the Journal will support the ticket nominated at the Chicago convention, and hope that you will occasionally stop in your laudable effort to publish all the news, and put in a good word for Harrison and Morton. T. F. LEECH. Junson, Ind., June 30, 1888.

Senator Stockbridge's Bet. Detroit Special.

United States Senator Stockbridge spent part of to-day in Detroit, stopping at a botel of which W. J. Chittenden, a prominent Democrat, is proprietor. The Senator, sporting a brand new suit of gray, formed one of a group of gentle-men in the corridor of the hotel before dinner, and conversation turning on politics some one should say I did like it," said the Senator. "We will carry every Northern State, and gain two or three Congressmen in Michigan." Mr. Chittenden laughed at this, and the laugh was 99 per



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THE SWEETEST AND MOST NUTRITIOUS. you the best horse I own against a broncho that Harrison will be the next President of the United States." "That's a good bet," replied Chittenden, "and I'll take it," at the same time booking the wager. Both are men of their word in such matters. Senator Stockbridge's best horse is a stallion valued at \$30,000.

THE ONE GREAT ISSUE. It Is Protection of Our Industries and Commercial Independence.

Colonel Ingersoll, in New York Press. "So far as the campaign will be one of principles what will be the chief issue or issues?" "Of course the great issue—that is, the prac-tical issue—is the protection of American industry. The Democrats are already frightened. They are denying free trade with all their might, but the logic of their position goes out, or rather goes in, at that hole. They do not believe in tariff reform. No man reforms that which he would destroy. Reformation is in the direction of preservation. Only those wish to reform the tariff who wish to preserve and retain the tariff. The Democratic party wishes to destroy, not to reform. The raw material raisers of the South say free treds. The solid South has dictated the policy of the party. The solid South and New York expect to control the country, and for the purpose of carrying New York the party will adopt free trade for southern consumption and deny it in New York; call it reform of the tariff simply for the purpose of

carrying the State by deceiving voters. "The only way we can compete with foreign lahor is for father, mother and children to become the victims of perpetual toil. The father could no longer support a family with the mother taking care of the house and children. The children could not be spared for school they would have to work in factories and fields. pale, deformed, miserable, life a joyless struggle and death a happy and fortunate release. "Anything like free trade would destroy the prosperity of the Republic. We use something like 1,000,000 tons of ore a month. Take the tariff from iron ore and most of it would come

from Spain, Africa and other countries. Our mines would be closed. Railroads would pass into the hands of the bondholders. Stocks, for the most part, would become worthless. Hundreds of millions are invested in this one industry. The labor in this country costs several times as much as in other countries. Then we must take into consideration the effect on the coal interest, coke, charcoal and many others. "Common labor receives twice as much in America as in England, skilled labor more than three times as much in this country. How is it possible for us to compete in the markets of the world with England with this difference in wages! Do away with the tariff and the Hindoo competes with the American farmer in raising

wheat and other cereals. "Nothing is more absurd than that free wool would give foreign markets to American manufacturers. Give us the wool at precisely the same price that the English obtain it, and there is still the difference in wages, making it impossible for us to compete with England: If we had no woolen manufactures England could combine against us, and the result would be that we would pay far more than we do now. We certainly have free cotton, and we cannot compete with countries where the wages are so much lower. If the working people are willing to have their wages reduced, if they are willing to work at European prices, if the farmers are willing to take their chances with the Asiatics, why then free trade is the policy; otherwise we must protect our own hands and our own brains.

"How are we to contend with the spinners, and weavers and carders of other countries, when in India wages are from 10 to 11 cents a day, in Russia 20 cents, in this country \$7 a

"It is stated by the best authorities that we pay more than double the wages to paper-makers that they do in any other country, and yet common paper is less than 5 cents a pound, and it used to be more than five times that. In making glass Mr. DePauw, of Indiana, tells us that our skilled workmen average \$17.04 a week; in England they are paid \$7.05, in France \$6.34 and in Belgium \$6.60. He also informs us that before plate-glass was made in this country it cost us about 98 cents a square foot, while in 1887 the average was 32 cents, a reduction of 66 2-3 per cent. The silvered plate-glass averaged, in 1875, \$1.26 a square foot; in 1887, \$1.09.7 -a reduction of about 13 per cent. Now, the unsilvered plate is made in America, the silvered plate is not; consequently silvered plate has only failen 12 per cent. while the plate made in America has fallen 66 2-3 per cent. "The figures prove, and not only these figures, but hundreds and hundreds of others, that the protection of American industry gives us cheaper products than we could get from foreign lands. Without the tariff foreign lands would combine against us. They would in the first place sell cheap enough to pay them for all they lost while they were destroying ours, with a good

round sum as interest. "To see which side you are on it is only neces-sary to ask: 'Should America be really independent, or should it be the serf, the servant of other nations!"

"What is your opinion of General Harrison?"
"General Harrison is a good man, a good lawen, a thoughtful man, conservative, and he
cheap, and to accomplish which they are willing to sacrifice the decently paid labor of the United tenden laughed at this, and the laugh was 99 per yer, a thoughtful man, conservative, and he cent sarcaem.

This stirred up Stockbridge, and he said: "Till tion. I think, too, the more that is known about

tell you what I'll do, Chittenden. I'll just bet | him the more popular he will become. I regard him as a growing candidate. The enthusiasm was not all generated before the nominations and expended on that same day. The more people think about it, the more anxious they will be to secure his election. The campaign will grow the right way. It will not be the largest when first hatched. It will be largest in Novem-

> "And of Levi P. Morton?" "The candidate for Vice-president is a safe, conservative business man, who will honestly endeavor to do his duty and who adds great strength to the ticket, especially in New York. The New York delegation made friends. They came together, they threw as de all animosities, hostilities and bitterness, they united, the seventy-two votes were cast as a unit, and the effect upon the convention was overwhelming. "But, no matter what happened at the convention, the Republicans of the country are satisfied with the ticket, and I do not see that any good Republican can get up a good excuse for not supporting it. The Republican who will not support this ticket would not support any, unless be himself was a candidate.

An Irish-American Opinion.

American Celt, St. Louis. The recent exciting and protracted contest as to the nomination of the Republican standardbearers was significant in more than one reect. It was a convention of the representa stives of a party out of power, showing a large amount of derangement, and yet a decided tendency to recuperation. The convention was a truly representative one, and it was impossible to stampede in the interest of any man. Gen. Harrison, of Indiana, and Mr. Levi P. Morton, of New York, were the leaders of the hosts between which the real battle was fought. Gen. Harrison is a man of the people, who has filled positions of official trust, while Mr. Morton is a successful banker, who has risen by his own efforts from an humble occupation to a high social and political position, and as popular as any man in New York State. In these champions the East and the West are united, and for the first time since 1880. They come together to defeat the aims and purposes of Grover Cleveland and the free-trade wing of the Democratic

But what is the main usue of the campaign? What is the real question between the Republican and Democratic parties! Let us answer in the outset that it is not a question as to the merits of party in itself, or rather in relation to the offices. The real question turns upon the struggle of protection to American industry, as against the principle of free trade, as advocated by the disciples of the Cobden Club, of England. It has fallen to the lot of America to adopt a tariff for the protection of American manufactures against ruinous competition of foreign labor, and the working of the experiment is the best argument in favor of the continuance. Since the war America has witnessed almost unexampled presperity. There could be no better illustration of the advantages of a tar iff system than a comparison of the wages paid in Europe and America. As a nation, we have had a broad and ample experience of the influences of a tariff system on our industrial prosperity, and we are now summoned by Grover Cleveland to listen to the siren voice of the manufacturers of Great Britain. With the exception of a certain class of humanitarians, who conceive it their duty to wage war in favor of workingmen across the Atlantic, we know of no class of men, except Grover Cleveland and his Cabinet, who wish to see America adopt a freetrade policy.

We have dwelt upon the convention and its candidates so long that we have left ourselves little space for urging upon our Irish-American friends their duty in the coming campaign. We will say to them as Americans, as freemen, that the time has arrived when all divisions and animosities should cease, in order to rescue this glorious land from a bateful Anglo-maniae domination. We hope that Irish-Americans will discard all past alliances, put aside all present fears, and dread no future coalitions, in the single hope of carrying to speedy victory a banner inscribed with these devices: "Harrison and Morton," "Protection to American Labor and Industry," "Protection of the American Citizen at Home and Abroad."

General Harrison and Knights of Labor. San Francisco Chroniele.

The Knights of Labor are a keen and intelligent set of men; they sometimes, in moments of excitement, fail to perceive that rashness or unnecessary antagonism of capital must in the long run prove detrimental to them, but they may be depended upon to single out with perfect accuracy the party whose aims most coincide with theirs. That party is the Republican party, which, through its representatives, has always consistently advocated internal improvements and protection to American sailors and opposition to free ships; it is the party which elevates above all things industry and declares that the protection of American labor against the encroachments of foreign competition should be the first duty of American statesmen. Benjemin Harrison stands on this platform, and as the exponent of the idea that well-paid labor makes a good workingman and a good citizen he will receive the suffrage of every Knight of